PROCEEDINGS OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION AT PROVIDENCE, R. I.

PROVIDENCE, Thursday, Aug. 10, 1854. The American Institute of Education closed its session to-day. Thomas Sherwin was elected President, John Kingsbury of Providence first Vice President, D B. Hagar of Jamaica Plains Recording Secretary, Wm. D. Ticknor of Boston Treasurer. After transacting some other unimportant business, W. Hooker, Esq. of Yale College, lectured upon the prominence which should be given to facts in education. A discussion was then held on Geography. In the afternoon resolutions were passed acknowledging the hospitality of the City of Providence: after which George G. Sumner, Esq., delivered a lecture on the state of education in Europe. After a few appro-priate closing remarks from the President, the Institute adjourned sine die. In the evening the members were inwited to a moonlight excursion down the bay.

#### THE REGATTA AT NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, R. I., Thursday, Aug. 10, 1854. The grand regatts, which has been for a long time the principal topic of conversation here, came off to-day in fine style, resulting in a victory for Commodore Stevens's yacht Maria, the prize being a magnificent five hundred dollar cup, [a minute description of which we have here-tofore given in THE TRIBUNE.]

The day was delightful, the wind as fair as could be desired, and the sea sufficiently moderate. The throng of people who came to see the race was very great, and everything passed off in excellent style, and to the satisfaction of everybody. The wind was fair and the sea oderate. The distance sailed was 40 miles, which the Maris made in about five hours. She turned the stake-boat at 20 minutes to 1 o'clock P. M. The yacht Julia came in cond, the Haze third. The Una is said to stand the Sourth in the race. The sloop Ellen Jane wins the entrance money, \$110 on each vessel.

The following is the official time table of the race, taken from the Judge's minutes in the order of starting:

Name.	Started			Returned			Time.			
	H.	34.	8.	31.	36.	8.	11.	M.	8.	
GERTRUDE	10	15	00	- 3	49	39	5	34	39	
MARIA	10	19	00	3	12	30	4	53	30	
AMERICA	10	19	40	4	23	00	6	04	15	
JULIA	10	21	40	8	24	54	5	63:	14	
MYSTERY		29	100	Did	not	round	the stake-boxt			out.
ELLEN JANE		23	45	- 5	46	13	5	22	23	
IRENE		2.5	10	4	01	11	5	39	- 61	
HAZE		26	10	- 8	46	325	15	20	25	
		29	40	4	20	38	- 75	-50	50	
CORNELIA	400	30	500	- 4	57	23	75	26	4/4	
UNA	100	91	50	191.4	-	-unad	-5.	472		Link
SPRAY	19	31	1965	1,714	HOL	10020	943	2.89	PARTY.	rosi.
The second secon		-	edillo.	2000	See					

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA.

TORONTO, Wednesday, Aug. 9, 1854. Sir Edmund Head, the present Governor of New-Brunswick, will very shortly relieve Lord Elgin in the Governor-Generalship of Canada.

THE STATE COUNCIL OF COLORED MEN. STRACUSE, Thursday, Aug. 10, 1854. The State Council of colored men has adjourned. Res

The State Council of colored men has adjourned. Resolutions were adopted.

First: In favor of petitioning the Legislature for such a change of the Constitution as would put colored men on a footing with white men in regard to political rights, especially the right of frarchise.

Second: Recommending colored voters to give their suffrages only to such men as would favor this object.

Third: In favor of a Manual Labor College, and against separate schools for colored children and invoring casts; and

Fourth: In favor of an Agricultural Fair.

The next meeting is to be held at Rochester on the 27th

The next meeting is to be held at Rochester on the 27th of December next.

## FROM INDIANA.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. GOSHEN, Thursday, Aug. 3, 1854. In politics the fever runs high. In this strong Dem-In polities the fever runs high. In this strong Democratic county (Elkhart) the prospect for the success of an Anti-Nebraska Temperance ticket is very good. A Nebraska Temperance mass meeting convenes in Goshen on next Saturday to nominate a ticket. The old line Democrats meet on the 12th. I should not be surprised if resolutions were carried in condemnation of the platform set up by Bright, Pettit, &c., at Indianapolis. No man is found to favor them except the editor of The Goshen Democrat. He is an Irishman, and Irishmen generally love liquor and Slavery. Our editor of The Goshen Democrat. He is an Irishman, and Irishmen generally love liquor and Slavery. Our Congressman and fellow-citizen, Judge Chamberlain, although he opposed the Nebraska swindle, and was earning the support of all parties, is understood now to acquiesce in the swindle, and hopes thereby to swindle the honest-hearted opposers of the measure out of any efforts for its repeal. But in this he will be mistaken. He procures a renomination by the leaders of his party, but not a reelection. Thank God, the people have to sit in judgment upon that part of the bargain. A call is out for a Congressional Anti-Nebraska Convencall is out for a Congressional Anti-Nebraska Conver-tion. It is to be hoped we may so harmonize in that meeting as to unite the enemies of the measure upon one candidate. He is then morally sure of his elec-tion, and the voice of this District will be heard on the

alaye power is driven from the balls of Congress. FROM VENEZUELA .- By the arrival at this port yesterhave advices from Porto Cabello, Venezuela, to the 28th ult., relative to the progress of the revolution against the

floor of Congress for its repeal. THE TRIBUNE, with its patrons here, maintains its reputation as being the cheapest and best paper in the United States. May it never prove less able and devoted to the cause of

never prove less able and devoted to the cause of pever prove less able and devoted to the cause of Freedom. I have never given an Anti-Slavery vote;

but I wait with impatience for the day when I can do it. I shall give no other for the future until the

Monagas Government.

Col. Garces, when on his march toward Barquisimeto to join his friends, at the head of a band of about 500 men was betrayed by one of his officers, who went over to Gen. Falcon, the commandant of the Government forces. This enabled Falcon to surprise, with a much superior force, the band commanded by Garcas, and after a hard fight, the latter finally surrendered his sword to his opponent, who, after receiving it, put to death Garess and hi whole party.

On the morning of the 26th the inhabitants of Porto Cabello were thrown into the greatest confusion and alarm, in consequence of the receipt of intelligence confirming the report of the revolt of the whole province of El co, which bounds on the province of Caracas, the seat of Gevernment.

Intelligence had also been received that the insurgent forces of Barquisimeto, to the number of 3,000 men had reached San Carlos, in the province of Carabobo, to attack Silva, the Monagas General, who is in the Canton of Timaco, in the same province of Carabobo; and just as the St. Mary was about to sail, an express to the authorities arrived with communications from Gen. Silva, demanding a further supply of men and money, as the inforces of Barquisimeto were marching upon him to

EXCITEMENT IN MILFORD .- A Catholic priest was ar rested at Milford, Mass., on Tuesday, the 16th, fer pointing a pistol at a young lad in that town, and threatening to shoot him if he laughed; it seems the boys were in the habit of laughing at the priest as he rode through the street on horseback, at great speed, followed by two or three dogs, presenting a somewhat grotesque appearance; but the magistrate let him off on the ground that the threat was conditional. If the pricet had pointed the pistol and said nothing, the act would have been an assault. The affair produced great excitement in Milford.

### RICHLAND EMIGRATION ASSOCIATION.

An es ociation under this title has been formed in Richland County, Ohio, Col. Thomas Cook, President, and S. R. Green Secretary, (to whom any communication may

S. R. Green Secretary, (to whom any communication may be addressed, at Lexington, Richland County.) It is to be governed by the following Articles:

Article 1 This Association is to be called the Richland Emigration Association, which shall be independent in and of itself. Art 7 This Association shall be independent in and of itself. Art 2 This Association shall be governed in time of peace by a civil authority, but in time of exposure or danger it shall be subject to military law.

Art. 3. This Association shall consist of individuals of both excess the article of the constitution of the constitution of the constitution of the councilment. The military officers shall be one disastents and five Councilment. The military officers hall be calculated as a state of the councilment. The military officers hall be calculated as a shall be deemed suitable for any emergency by the write such arms as shall be deemed suitable for any emergency by the military officers.

The joint board of officers shall constitute the judiciary f this Association.

ART. 7. This Association will set out for the best place in those erritorice as soon as one thousand men are ready to embark in said en-ART. 6. It is required of each person to centribute thirty dellars.

to the funds of this Association, in order to become a partner in each caterprise, and to be a resident of the free States.

As 7. 3. This Association is to be united for mutual aid and protection of the "life liberty and the parall of happiness" of its mombers, for one year after lits arrival in said Territories.

ANABLE NOT REJECTED .- The Hard papers have been rejoicing over the rejection, by the U. S. Senate, of John S. Anable, as Postmaster of Hudson, but it seems from the following he has, after all, been confirmed:

From The Hoden Star.

We were yesterday shown a telegraphic dispatch which read as follows:

To Jone S. Avante. Russen: You were confirmed by the Sanate Sanato Sanato King, Is: Assings: F. M. General.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

COST OF PAVEMENTS AND CLEANING. Sin: It is not easy to find out, from the Controller's report, what is the total cost of paving, and not persible to find the cost per yard, or per job. But as I read it, \$135,000 was paid for Russ paving, and \$043,-102 for " streets paving and assessment contracts," and \$290,000 for cleaning streets. From the last deduct \$27,000 for receipts, and we have a total of \$1,341,000 which the public and the real estate owners had to pay for the worst and dirtiest pavements I have ever seen. This amount should induce us to examine any reasonable plan to amend the system.

A company has been formed to introduce iron paving. Of course this company has a patent for a new plan, and does not touch any old plan by which others could make contracts for laying, as soon as the company, at great expense to itself, had demonstrated the utility and economy of it. This company has laid a piece, which appears likely to keep its level, and not to get beaten into holes. In other respects it seems inferior to other plans of iron paving which have been tried, but which, unfortunately, are free, not patenta-ble, and therefore not likely to be tried in this city, individuals will not be at the cost of trying since individuals will not be at the cost of trying them, and the Common Conneil has not the good judgment to appropriate a few thousand dollars for the purpose of testing every plan that is well recom-

Were I wealthy I would give a million dollars for a Were I wealthy I would give a million dollars for a patent, with a guarrantee that it should be sustained, for a smooth iron pavement. On a level and on gentle slepes, I am satished, from eareful observation of the working on smooth pavements in Naples and Florence, that horses would work with less slipping than takes place on the Russ pavement in its usual unctuous state. On the ascents the paving plates should be cust in grooves, more or less rough, as the ascents are more

or less steep.

This opinion, I am aware, will be laughed at. But how long is it since it was believed that the wheels of locemotives would slip; and patents were granted for legs to trot them along, and toothed rails for their toothed wheels to gear into? Experiment, that great vanquisher of imaginary difficulties, exploded this no-tion; and "I calculate," from a table of the coefficients of friction, that the first experiment will explode the notion that horses cannot run well on smooth iron. I do not say that they cannot slip. An inexperienced en-gineer sometimes slips his wheels badly, but an expert

one does not; and a good driver will soon train his horses to run without slipping.

I do not, however, expect the Council to act upon this suggestion, but I hope that it will give a contract to this Company. The iron paving once begun, in a complex way, may be simplified—just as locomotives, which for a long time ran with legs, and toothed backs and all settings as the tweet discontinuous contracts of co wheels, and all sorts of gearing, at last were disen-cumbered of their complexities; so let us not lose the chance of getting iron pavements, of any kind that has

This patent plan has a good feature. It will support rails in such a way that they will remain flush with it, and not become uneven, like the mixture of rails and stone pavements now in use. The Company exhibits a pattern of a rail pavement. All that it wants is to be rid of the useless complexity of a groove. A flat rail five inches wide will accommodate all vehicles that are built to its gauge: and there will be no difficulty in keeping the wheels upon it. Of course the City Railread Companies will deride this, because just so sure as such a rail paving is haid they will lay up their clumsy cars and lose their monopoly; for omnibuses, en an ooth iron tracks, will run much easier and cau go to the sidewalks, instead of dumping their pastengers in the mud. This combination of the iron pavement and flat rail will allow crossing, without such trouble and injury to wheels as is now endured. And if a contract is given I hope that a little of the flat

I have an interest in this matter. It will hardly be doubted that steam-carriages will ran well upon such tracks. And if steam should prove objectionable, contpressed air may be substituted, as the power required will be leas than a quarter of what is required near the Russ payement.

J. H. FISHER. J. H. FISHER. upon the Russ pavement.

#### THE FILTHY STREETS.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: I have no doubt but yourselves and all the rest of Gotham will be rejoiced to hear of the prosperity of myself and the other physicians in this part of our goedly city. We are doing a fine business—even as goodly city. We are doing a fine business—even as much as the most rapacious of us could desire. It all comes through the unprecedented liberality of our Reformed City Government, who patronize the indus-Reformed City Government, who patronize the it-dustry of our profession with astonishing wisdom by not removing the decaying contents of the garbage-barrels and side alleys of this vicinity. At nearly every post our nostrils meet the life-destroying odors of putrefaction; and in front of my office lies a plump cat, which for the last five days has emitted a perfume that sets Lubin at defiance. As I stand in my door and view the various heaps of rottenness within eyeshot, I cannot but feel an Aldermanic satisfaction at the prospect of the fat fees they will shortly make me; and I am sure every member of the Faculty make me; and I am sure every member of the Faculty must feel grateful toward the City officials who are thus silently turning money into our purses. An expressive monument should be raised to the memory of their disinterested benevolence.

THE NEXT STEP IN HEATING AND VENTI-LATING CITY DWELLINGS.

Sin: There are three things essential to life and to social happiness-water, light and air. A defective supply of these has been and is the bane of crowded populations. In the present century much progress has been made as respects the first. The introduction of water-works, that send the liquid into every house, and often into every apartment, is consigning to nense, and often into every apartment, is consigning to oblivion street and grave-vard wells, with their ad-juncts and annoyances. Then as regards the second, what piles of candle-ticks, lamps, snuffers, and count-less accessories and labors have been swept away by

But to perfect domestic economy in cities another desideratum is lacking, and to invite attention to it is the object of this communication, viz: A free supply of sir—of air cool in summer and heated in winter forced through tubes for general circulation, in place of the myriads of stores and fire-places in our dwellings. This is obviously as attainable as our supplies of gas and water. All that is required is the locating of a few heating stations, and having at each one or more steam engines or other motive powers, constantly forc-ing air through heating apparatus into mains, (of earthenware, brick, soapstone, or even wood,) and from them into stores and dwellings. In hot weather the engines would force in cold air. Is there any serious objection to the adoption of such a plan? To be sure, outlay of a considerable sum will be requir carry it out, but is not the object worthy of it and will it not pay? No chartered company could declare bet-ter dividends. It is doubtful if the original outlay would be a tithe of the annual savings in such a city as New York. Think of the saving in buildings, especially in chimneys, those expensive blotches of domestic architecture—in mantic-pieces, grates, fenders, fire-irens, stoves, stove-pipes, drums, radiators, and a thousand appurtenances of hearths and fires; of coal, ceal-cellars, carting and getting in fuel, with the le-gions of servants occupied in kindling and keeping up fires, and collecting the dust ever arising from them; if all this is not enough, add the premiums paid to In-surance Companies, chiefly on the ground of our imsurance Companies, chiefly on the ground of our im-perfect mode of heating our dwellings, and it will be admitted that the yearly savings in New-York would not border on hundreds of thousands but on millions of dollars, to say nothing of the beneficial effects on pub-lic health as well as comfort.

Adopt the plan and the occupants of small as well as there of large habitations can, by opening or closing a valve or register, regulate the temperature of their rooms as readily and certainly as they do their supplies of water. Certain districts will then no longer be dens of filth and disease. In winter the poor would not suffer from cold nor sleep in stagmant and close at-mospheres in summer. But enough on this point.

If there is one thing discreditable to our aspiring age it is the old, wasteful and unphilosophical mode of heating and ventilating houses. It is high time to have it consigned to the past. Nature is full of suggesti on this as on all other matters of science and art. The Great Engineer makes a single fire warm a score or two of worlds; let us begin to imitate him by heating a few hundred houses from one furnace.

Non-York, Aug. 7, 1834.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.

SIR: In the general concurrence of opinions that no legal obligation can rest on the shareholders of any Railroad Company to make good fraudulent issues of stock, some bave, notwithstanding, earnestly maintained that there remains an obligation of honor. The

view, Lowever, which seems to me both true and de-

isive on this last point I have not seen presented.

I know not what distinctions some nen may make between honor and justice; but surely public justice and the public's security against frauds demand the refusal to recognize certificates which are traceable to a false to recognize certificates which are traceause of a issue. In fact, the contrary understanding on the part of any Railrond Company seems to differ but little from an invitation to swindlers to come and cheat them. A million or a quarter of a million of dollars might, under favoring circumstances, buy two men or even more. How easy, then, for an outsider to have collusion with corporation agents, and while the latter escape in time to avoid arrest, the outsider can remain in the capacity of an innocent helder, to make sure that the plunder is guaranteed to all engaged by an enforcement of the principles, not indeed of law, but of recognized honor

Again, it is observable how easily a great criminal slips away from a Board of Directors. He has but to report that he is bleeding at the lungs and he may aintain an undisturbed privacy at home, or travel on the highways of commerce like any man in honest baste. But if men who are innocent holders of the original false certificates shall know that they are to bear the loss, they will ransack the hemispheres to re-eover their property, or to bring the fraudulent official

The damage occasioned by the fraudulent issue of Mr. Schuyler is but one item in the evil consequences of that system which was begun and matured upon the New-York and New-Haven Kailroad. And, inasmuch as the whole country is suffering and is to suffer in her public works from the vicious system which there re-ceived its impulse and growth, I shall, at my next lei-nire—some few days hence—endeavor, through II-TERINUE, to direct the attention of capitalists and holders of stock to the nature and extent of the sys-

## A CORRECTION.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. SIR: I wish to correct a false statement respecting a friend in the columns of your far-reaching journal. Thomas H. Jones, a fugitive slave and a Methodist preacher, is lecturing, selling his "Experience in Slavery," and soliciting aid for the redemption of his son. I know him to be worthy, needy, and able to interest and instruct an audience by his lectures. G. H. Washington of New-Haven has published a statement, which is going the rounds of the press, cautioning people about siding Mr. Jones, and saying that he is already the owner of a house and that his son is is already the owner of a bouse and that his board free. Both these statements are malicious falsehoods, designed to injure one who has eminent claims upon the confidence and aid of Anti-Slavery men. Will you do him the kindness to publish this in THE TRIB-UNE, and oblige

NE, and conge Yours for leatice and liberty to all men, PANIEL FOSTER, Pastor of the Free Church, E.Princeton, Last Princeton, Aug. 7, 1854.

#### THE WEEVIL AGAIN.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.
Six: In my article on the subject of the weevil, which you were so kind as to publish in your paper of the 28th of July, there was an error, more my fault than the proof reader's I have no doubt, for my writing is blind enough at best, but about those days worse than usual. In the last line of the second par agraph weeril-worm should be wire-worm. Speaking of

wire worms reminds me that somebody may profit by

the result of two experiments that came to my knowledge this spring and last fall.

This spring a piece of ground which was thoroughly infested with the wire-worm was plowed for corn.

After plowing, it was rolled with a heavy roller, then harrowed, planted and again rolled. The cornescaped and is a fine looking field. The other was last fall upon a piece of winter wheat which came up well, but seen began to give evidence of the work of the enemy. The ground was thoroughly rolled, and the ravages of the wire-worm ceased at once. Now for the weevil again: In the second column of the sevent age of the before-named date is an article headed. The Weevil." The writer is mistaken in some of his facts as to the habits of the insect, as he can very easily satisfy himself by getting a few heads of wheat in the proper season that are affected and putting them in a small glass jar. He will see that the worm does not go into the earth, but comes outside of the head after destroying the grain of wheat it hatched in, and weaves itself up into a snug little cocoon on the under side of the outside chaff. that cocoon after a time, he will find the worm has changed into a new shape, and will ultimately come out a winged insect. I have never yet been able to find the worm seeking shelter in the earth. It is this knowledge of the habit of the insect that induces the belief that liberal salting of the grain in mow or stack

is fatal to it.

One word on "Plowing" in the same issue, and I wen't bether you sny longer. Two years ago this season, I composted my manure in large heaps upon the field I intended to, and did, sow to winter wheat. It had not been plowed in four years. The manure piles were made before plowing. After seeding, the manure was drawn from the piles and spread upon the land, some was harrowed in with the wheat, and a good deal was put on after all the harrowing was done. Where these piles were, there could be no plowing or harrowing, so I had the manure cleaned of well, and sowing some wheat over the bare hard earth, had one of my men hoe it in. Now this ground did not get deep plowing, nor shallow plowing, and the earth was as hard as any pasture that has been unplowed for four years could be, and yet the best wheat in the field grew upon these very spots, and my wheat was very heavy last year. I say nothing about plowing. but there's a fact. Durien, N. Y., Aug. 7, 1854.

KING BIRDS EAT BEES. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribu

Sin: As I am a constant reader of your valuable paper. I have observed a little controversy in relation to whether King Birds eat Bees. I have believed they did for forty years, but I think your Ohio correspondent mistaken in finding bees in crops, as King Birds have none, and I also think his Practical Farmer mistaken in finding fifteen bees in a gizzard, unless the birds are much larger than the Long Island or the bees much smaller. Yesterday three that have been flying around my hives catchin the bees for a month past. I examined them, and found the bees had passed directly into the gizzard, all three of which were full of legs, wings, and bodies, having the appearance of having been picked to pieces before being swallowed. Respectfully, H. WILLIS.

### THE TERRITORIAL HOMESTEAD BILL.

From The National Intelligencer.

Fairness being an undoubted Whig characteristic, it is but just that some of the Whig presses should be corrected as to a misinterpretation of one of the Homestead laws. It is stated that President Pierce has approved a bill granting homesteads to settlers in Now-Mexico, Kanses and Nobraska. This is true in regard to the Territory first named, but is not correct as to the others. New-Mexico being by to means an attractive agricultural recipion but sterile and out of the reach of commercial faciligion, but sterile and out of the reach of commercial facili-tics, it was deemed proper by Congress to hold out induce-ments to seitlement by grants of land, as in Oregon, but ot in quantities so large.

A casual reader might be very easily misled as to the ovisions of the act by merely looking at

A casual reacor august be very easily missed as to the provisions of the act by merely looking at the title, which is "An act to establish the offices of Surveyor-General of "New Mexico, Kansas, and Nebraska, to grant donations of land to actual settlers therein, and for other purposes." But homesteads are only actually granted in New Maxico, as the reader will perseive by a reference to the act itself.

The first section creates the office of Surveyor-General in New Merico, and regulates his salary and duties and the location of his office. The second section is in the follow-ing words, from which it will be seen that the Territory of

location of his office. The second section is in the following words, from which it will be seen that the Territory of New-Mexico only is referred to:

Sr. 2. dod he if further exacted. That to every white citizen of the United States, or every white male above the age of twenty-energy can, who has declared his intending to become a citizen and who was residing in and Territory prior to the first day of January, eighteen inadred and fitty-three, and who may be util residing there, shall be and hereby is donated one quarter section, or one hundred and fitty-three, and who may be util residing their, shall be and hereby is donated one quarter section, or one hundred and city-three, and the instance to become a citizen, and who shall have removed or shall remove to and settle in said Territory between the first day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-time, and the instead as of shall remove to and settle in said Territory between the first day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-time, and the instead as of the control of the concern and the instead of control one quarter section, or one hundred and sity acres, on condition of actual settlement and cultivation from to less thun four years. Preciside Asserter, That each of the done, and shall be selected by legal subdivisions which takes menths after the survey of the land where the settlement was made before the survey, then within three months after the settlement was made from the survey, then within three months after the settlement was made after the survey, then within three months after the settlement was made after the survey, then within three months after the settlement was made for the survey, then within three months after the settlement was made for the survey, then within three months after the settlement of all persons falling to designate the boundaries of their to New-Mexico, and contain all the provisions necessary for a complete bill.

The territories of Kansas and Nebraska are not named in the act until the lefth section, which authorizes t

in the act until the 10th section, which authorizes the appointment of a Surveyor-General for them, but none of the sections which follow contain a homestead clause. The 11th section directs how the surveys are to be made, the section regulates preemptions, and the 13th section ides for new land offices when the Indian titles shall

have been extinguished.

It is true the President, in approving this act, has recognized the homestend principle, as President Polk did in the case of Oregon; but it is by no means occasin, if

we regard the outgivings of the official paper, (which seemed delighted with Mr. Hunter's substitute,) that the present Executive would have signed the bill of the Hones of Representatives, which contemplated a wholesone grid of the lands, with the exception of partions reserved for railroad and school grants.

# SKETCH OF IOWA

7: the Editor of The N.Y. Tribuse.
SIR: I have just risen from the perusal of a long and interesting letter from "Our Own Reporter." to THE TRIFFINE, dated St Paul, June 8, 1854; and have re-TRIFLYR, dated St Paul, June S, 1854; and have responded—True—to all the glowing descriptions of the beauty, fertility and magnitude of the country bordering upon the Upper Mississippi, and feeling that the beauty, fertility and excellence of the interior are fully equal, if not superior to the borders, I am impelled to give you a few joitings by the way, of a journey just ended, from Burlington to Oscaloosa, and thence back to Keokuk. We had no grand party to give each to accurage or comings, no music nor dancing. eclet to our goings or comings, no music ner dancing, no celebrations, no festivals, nor feasting to gild with raichew hues the surrounding landscape; but of speech-making we had plenty, and an endless variety, as good and sensible too, perhaps, as if spoken by lips as good and sensine too, perhaps, as it spaces of your quivering with the excitement of pride, ambition, or sparkling Catawba, and falling upon ears as capable of appreciation, as those dulled by hurry, sensuality, bustle and fatigue. My business was to lecture ou Temperance and "Woman's Rights" to the people, and of course I had time in my few days of leisure at the towns by the way, to learn somewhat of the courters and changing no traveling companions every few try, and changing my traveling companions every few miles of my journey, brought me in contact with all classes and kinds of people, from the immovable Dutchman, to the cute Yankee speculator, and from stage-coach speeches we will draw our ideas of the impression made upon the explorers by this interesting country. "Well this is een-s-jest the garden of Eden anyhow," broke out an old man from Maine, who had been studying the landscape for some hours in silence. He was "hunting homes for his boys." "Bless my stars, mother, look at that," exclaimed a loquacious New-Yorker to his better half, who seemed looking back like Lot's wife to the worn-out lands of Oswego. "Don't that make your mouth water. These cornfields look as if fifty years old; not a stump, nor a stone. Look at that fellow, plowing; his horse walks as if he had nothing behind him; what a furrow he rells up, soft as a garden-plat, rich as a stable-yard."

"I'll give it up," says a stately Canadian, "I've been locking all the way from Paris in Canada, through Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin for something hetter, and it has grown better all the way. but better than this is no use: I'll give it up. Come wife, let's get out and go back, you wanted clear streams and here they are. I wanted timber, stone and prairie and I've found them all. Let's go back, gather up the chicks and come to Iowa."

"They tell'd us this was little the purtyest place

"They tel'd us this was little the purtyest place by sheks they didn't tell half on't. Uncle Nate told us we'd never want to go back to Monroe."

"I reckon we wont neither," says a stout young man to his cherry cheeked wife, putting his hand at the same time near a side pocket where probably the treasure was secreted that was to purchase a new

Magnificent-grand-beautiful!" ejaculated the gentleman in gloves, with the linen coat over his broadcloth, "these lands will be worth ten dollars an acre in five years, every rood of them—ten years will make this country equal to the most favored sec-tions of New-York, Pennsylvania, or Ohio. Look, is not that splendid ! rolling prairie, just enough to drain it—vale, hill, woodland, park, lawn, grove, meadow, field, rhrubbery, and garden, and all in luxuriant bloom and beauty, from nature's own hand; brooks running over pebbly beds, gushing springs or wells easily made of clear and sparkling water. Is it not beautiful? "Beautiful, beautiful, beautiful," echo the ladies.

Beau-ti-full," answers the quail from the top-most

"Beau-ti-full," answers the quail from the top-most rail of that stake and rider fence around that magnificent field of rye. Beau-ti-ful-beautiful whistles the Whip-poor-will at mid-day in the dark grove of elms and oaks by the way side. He hadonly changed his dolerous note to suit the sunshine.

"lowa for me," says the young wife. "Bright and beautiful as a fairy dream," says the merry maiden. "Now, gentlemen and ladies," says an old stager—old—he had been ten years in lowa—"If you are so taken with this, just hold on—don't ery out till you get up about Oscaloosa, and round about there: up into Mahaska, Marion, Warren, Lucas, Monroe, Madison, and so on clear out to Council Bluffs; such land for farming is not anywhere else on this continent, not even in California—I have seen it all." "Can't beat Cark, Union, Adams, Montgomery and Milis," replies even in California—I have seen it all." "Can't beat Cark, Union, Adams, Montgomery and Mills," replies another voice, "Well, gentlemen, it's all good, and it's pretty hard to tell which is best." Such is the tore of conversation at ong the explorers of this nev country, on the steamers which at this season navigate the Des Moines River, and in the coaches. On roads where three years ago a conch twice a week was am-ple, new two lines a day are required, and six or seven coaches frequently, to convey the passengers. Mount Heasant is a flourishing town, twenty-five miles from Burlington, (reached by a plankroad,) of 1,200 inhab itants, and will have a railroad through it in less than year—good churches, good schools and good people; or they take 100 TRIBUNES, I am told, and they mean to take more, if it (THE TRIBUNE) keeps on the north side of Nebraska and western improvement. Fairfield, the seat of justice of Jefferson County, is 25 miles from Mount Pleasant. Here are 1,500 people, and everything active, vigorous and progressive. Twenty-five miles active, vigorous and progressive. Twenty-five miles further on is Ottumwa, built upon a fine slope on the Des Moines. It has been a little stagnant for a year or two, on account of the suspension of the Des Moines improvement, which is now about to be renewed by an eastern company and will be speedily completed; for when any country demands such a work that will pay as well as this will, there will always be found men and capital to do it. Oscaloosa, the county seat of Mahaska, is on the prairie; the Des Moines four miles distant upon one side, and the south fork of Shunk River two miles on the other; thus bordered u each side with living streams and heavy timber. In years since it was made the seat of justice, then place where a few settlers had reared their cabins seeing with prophetic eye what must follow. Now it has from 2,000 to 2,500 inhabitants, and one hundred buildings, it is said, will be erected this season. Every house and room is full, and every day brings new accessions to their numbers. The rallroad will pass through this beautiful town in less than two years. Knexville, the county seat of Marion, is a village of 1,500. Pella—where a colony of Hollanders located has now its 600 people. A Convention was there held the last week in May, and arrangements made for erecting a college under the patronage of the Baptist School. At Oscaloosa they have now a Normal School. At Fairfield and Mount Pleasant Female Seminaries, and colleges in the process of erection. The dwellers in the East have as yet no conception of this beautiful State, its present improvements, its

progress, or its resources.

The prairies are high and rolling and bordered with timber. In many places nature seems to have laid out the farm expressly for man's use, and cleared the meadow, corn-field and orehard, leaving no stump. tree or bush to interfere with the plow, covering it with deep and matted roots of grass to preserve the soil and enrich it for future use. Groves and parks surround it, running streams and brooks rippling meriever pebbles and sand refresh it; shrubbery and underbrush supply the new beginners with rich fruits-plams of fine quality resembling the apricot, wild cherries, gooseberries smooth and large, blackberries. raspherries, strawberries, grapes, all of superior qual-ity to those growing wild in the Middle States, and in quantities inexhaustible. Potatoes, both sweet and Irish, are very fine; corn magnificent; and all agree in one thing, that one half the labor will produce a beterop than in the farming lands of Ol

Here, then, by the side or under the cover of one of break up his prairie land, and in three years have his farm under better cultivation than in hilly woodland countries in fifteen. Apple and peach trees come to maturity very soon, and good nurseries are now to be found in many places. At Pella there is a very fine one as well as a garden, owned by the learned and gentlemanly Mr. Scottel, who takes great pleasure in giving information to travelers. Timber, such as oak, walnut, kickery, maple, elm, and ash, is abundant. Few large prairies, five or six miles the widest, oftener one or two, and still oftener less. Limestone, free stone and stone-coal without stint, and here and there quaries of a species of beautiful marble made of marine deposits and shells are found. Every necessary or comfort of life is here produced, or is in process of comfort of life is here produced, or is in process of being found, or may be procured without difficulty or great expense. The Des Moines River improvement offers great facilities for mills and manufactures, and the towns already started where dams have been erected give evidence of a prosperous future. At Napoleon may be found a woolen factory with men

might fill columns and yet not get to the end of these decrishing new towns, springing up as it were by magic between night and morning.

magic between night and morning.

But the people—what of the people !—exclaim your readers: what are they! Shall I say what I think! The people are the strong, earnest, energetic, right-thinking and right-fieling people of the land. Its founders must have been wiser than most men, or they would not in the beginning have recognized all grog-shops as muisances, and have made the vender of ardent spirits. They must have lable for his own transgressions. They must have teen more just than common men, or they would not at first have secured the property rights of the wife at first have secured the property rights of the wife, and mode her the joint guardan with her husband of her children. They must have been men more humane than common men, or they would not have secured the homestead to the family. These good laws have led these of other States who wish to be wise, just and humane, to become the dwellers of this fair land. Hence I hesitate not to say that it is the most moral and progressive, as well as the best improved State of its age in all our country. The people of the East may cesse to think of lowa as "way out West." It is but helf past one outhere; not yet fashionable dinner. may cease to think of lows as "way out West." It is but half past one outhere; not yet fashionable dinner-time; and the people who last year or last week, or even day before yesterday left New-England, New-York, Pennsylvania or Ohio, with the last Harper or Putnam in their pecket—the last TRIBUNE in their hand—the last fashion on their heads and shoulders, and the last reform in their hearts, are very much the same people in Iowa that their neighbors found them at home—only that a new country, log cabins and little deprivations call out all their latent powers—cultivates the fallow grounds of heart and feelings—makes them more free, more earnest, more charitable; in fact, ex pands, enlarges and fits them all the better for life and panus, emarges and his them all the better for alle and its duties. Why will people live pent up in cities, amid the dust and smoke and din, while there is here so much of beauty, freshness and utility unappropriated. "There are millions of hands wanting acres, and millions of acres wanting hands." True, Iowa may be said to be yet in its log cabinage, but what of that? True years are the formers of Marion 2004. Ten years ago the farmers of Marion went 6) miles to mill. What now! Steam mills are at their very doors. Then, as my sister said, for weeks I saw no face of woman. Now, from my door, I count the friendly cheerful smoke of twenty home-fires. We ate and slept in these cabins. There was peace, plenty and cheerinlness. Not one, no not one, desponding wife or mother did

Not one, no not one, desponding whe or notaer did we find—not one willing to go back to line in the old States. "Look," they would exclaim, "at our corn— our young orchard, our cows are so line, our chickens are almost Shaughals, our gardens astonish us; we are almost Shanghais, our gardens astonish us; we can afford to live cramped ourselves for houseroom when everything else expands so fast. We shall build in a year or two when we get our plans laid." Fourth-rate lawyers, doctors and ministers will do well to remember that the people of lowa have not yet forgotten the sound of the voices of the good and great they have left behind. Merchants need not take old goods to Iowa nor faded belles flatter themselves that last year's fashions will answer. Anything won't do out West any more. I went, with other ladies, to a political meeting at Occaloosa to hear the Free-Soil Whig nomince for Governor talk to the dear people. The men looked just like men elsewhere, only they were a men looked just like men elsewhere, only they little more civil and genteel, and did not make so general a spittoen of the Court-House; and I did not see one that leaned toward drunkenness, though the house was full. I went to church; fine astrala and polished walnut and crimson velvet made the pul-pits look like home; ladies rustled rich brocades or flirted in lawns as natural as life. The only points of difference that struck me was that their bonnets, with a few exceptions, did not hang so exactly upon nothing as at the East, probably because there was less of nothing to hang on. Then, rosy cheeks and sparkling eyes, free vigorous steps, were every day affairs. Al-together the women were shockingly healthy, and the children, poor little vulgar things—taking after their mothers, as children always will—looked as though they had had all the air and sunshine needed, and would positively be so unfashionable as to live (nine-tenths of them) through the second summer, and be men and women despite teething, measles, mumps and

Keokuk and Burlington are important towns, but too well knewn and understood in their infant pros-perity to need comment. It would require a chapter to give them their due. I hope your reporter, who was at Keekok while we were there, will do them

To sum up all, this is the most beautiful country that I have ever seen, and when the hand of active in-dustry and energy has overcome the difficulties necessarily dependant upon a new country, and art and wealth have embellished what nature has made so grand, it will be as the old man said, "Almost the gar-"den of America." Yours, FRANCES D. GAGE.

### A CANADIAN WATERING PLACE.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune ST. CATHARINES, (C.W.) Tuesday, Aug. 8, 1854. Since it is so fashionable to write from Saratoga, White Sulphur, Newport, and White Mountains, why not, for condiment to the oft-told tale, have a whisper from Jenny Buil? Yankee Doodle is a great humbug in his way, and that way is every way, of course. He is great, for instance, on patent medicines, and manufactures everything, from a bread pill to a sugar-house. His nostrums are everywhere from Maine to Patagonia, from Shetland to China; and the world swallows them just because Yankee swears through whole columns of advertisements that his is the clixer of eternal good looks and everlasting strength; and even his mineral springs are the only waters worthy of considerationrun year after year, while Yankee lives by pocketing the dollars. Thus Newport is ton, while Chip Hat grins at the folly that sows dollars in the dry, detestae soil where nothing but crabs can live. So "the world wags"—the bigger the humbug the greater the

ishionable satisfaction. Being one of the bored—perhaps one of the bores-Niagara ceased to charm me with its eternal roar; and hearing a hint of what Canada had hid, for want of himpudence enough to "blow" it to the world. I stepped across the borders of the Queen's outskirts and dropped quietly into her lap at this pretty spot. And such a spot! How my heart nauseates at the platitudes of Saratoga, Schooleys and Avon, as compared with Nature around this spot. Here is a people just "old "country" enough to be hospitable and to live elegantly, and here is that celebrated mineral spring of which Dr. Worcester of Boston, Dr. Chilton of your city, and Prof. Croft of Toronto, say no waters in the world Nisgara ceased to charm me with its eternal roar; and Prof. Croft of Toronto, say no waters in the world combine more truly medicinal properties. Yet what loes this matter to the crowd who frequent resorts. is administered to some of God's more intelligent creatures? The town don't afford magnificent hetels, with magnificent retiane of servants and carriagemen, all it most magnificent prices, and therefore most fashiona-ble. Mrs. Snebbs and husband will never think as far as this—twelve miles west of Ningara Falls. But I should do great injustice to invalids—to the afflicted of humanity—if I did not reveal to them through your

demns the balsam in these waters.

A year or so since in boring for salt, a vein of water A year or so since in borning for said, a constraint was reached which apparently possessed peculiar and highly valuable chemical properties. Upon analysis it proved to hold in solution, in apparently the most minutely and scientifically adjusted proportions, the

following constituents: Carbonate of Lime, Carbonate of Magnesias, Iodine of Magnesiam, Brouide of Magnesiam, Silicia, and Alumina. Such a chemical constitution, such a number of sa-

lines and sikalis, with such a range of affinities, is shown in no other mineral spring in the world, and, thereore, the St. Catharine Artesian Saline Well should be known to all sufferers. During my short stay here at the Baths I have witnessed such astonishing cures of scrofula, skin diseases, chronic rheumatism, liver com-plaints, stiff and weak joints, that I am convinced Canada has the most valuable mineral water yet dis-

covered in North America.

But enough of water. Of the spirit I find an equally valuable dissemination. Openly and undisquisedly, liberty, independence of the mother country, annexation to the United States, is talked in the streets and canvassed in the quiet rooms. Concession after con-cession has been granted her Canadian sub-jects, but, like children tasting sweets, these subjects want more. They want to be freemen in the widest sense of the word—to be placed on a political and commercial level with ors across the Lake and River. Reciprocity Treaty, just confirmed, gives great satisfaction—as well it might, since it allows Canada to launch her products into our markets to her infinite convenience and profit—but even this measure has convenience and pront-out even this measure many confy augmented the dissatisfaction at any restraint to their prosperity. Canada must be free, and will be ere five more years are numbered. No Parliamentary tactics, no Ashburton diplomacy can stay the tide of feeling now clamoring for republicanism, and the goodnatured Queen must lose her heretofore loyally taxing the state of the control of t Napoleon may be found a woolen factory with men and women busily engaged doing good work. Their machinery is very good, but they have but just begun. A flouring mill, too, gives out its cheerful hum. Farmington is a pleasant towa 25 miles from Keokuk. Here a fine bridge spans the Des Moines, leading the way to Keosanqua, the seat of justice of Van Buren Ceunty, also a dourshing village. But I

Brother Jonathan—always providing that Pugitive Slaves shall remain unmoiested, for Canada awears bitter eath that these poor exiles shall never be harmed

But enough—perhaps too much. If you and your readers den's want what you read, do as Padly did by not reading any further. Au resoir. Victor.

#### A RUSSIAN HERO.

As Russia excites at this moment the curiosity of Europe in general, and on all sides are found Russian histories, Russian anecdotes, Russian tales, charts of the Black Sea, and charts of the Baltic, we may in our turn recite, for the edification of the reader, the folthe Black Sea, and charts of the Baltic, we may in our turn recite, for the edification of the reader, the following episcede from the Life of Suwarrow. A simple account of his habits, it has no further pretension than to represent a Russian hero of the last century in a natural way.

The Russian army commanded by Suwarrow had including the product of the last century in a natural way.

The Russian army commanded by Suwarrow had invaded Picdiment, as every one knows, after the battle of Trabia. Right or wrong, rumor accuses the Waldenses of having repuised the Cossacks from their valleys, and so covered the retreat of the French. So the Russian general wished to be revenged upon these unfortunate valleys, so often tried by persecution; for what he called the crime of revolt. In this extremity the Waldenses sent a deputation to Turin to soften the rage of Suwarrow, and to offer their submission. The deputation passed the vanguard of Cossacks. Here is the description they give: "Nothing equals the gluttony of these troops," says Appia, in his account; "the soldiers fetch often from the country black nuts and grapes quite unripe; they put all these in their sauce pans with such meats as are given them, and candle-ends are thrown in for seasoning. I have seen them making this delicious soup at their quarters; never, however, did they wish to lodge within doors: their hardihood was excessive. They slept pell-mell with their horses. At break of day they turned toward the east and said their prayers with a profusion of sigus of the cross. The respect which they pay to their superiors is incredible. They approach such on their knees, in order to kiss their boots, after having been beaten with the knout.

"Fee Suwarrow they were eathusiasts. One evening been beaten with the knout.

been beaten with the knout.

"Fer Suwarrow they were eathusiasts. One evening having been invited to dinner with Lieutenant Kitow with the interpreter, a Bohemian. I pit a question touching Sawarrow the Marshal; immediately Kitow rose up, drew his saber, placed it between his teeth, took a pistel in each hand, and elevating it above his head, cried in a stern voice, notwithstanding the sabre he was biting. 'O. Suwarrow! Suwarrow?'

"Sawarrow! who then was this Suwarrow who inspired in Lieut. Kitow this degree of frenzy, a mode eminently Cossack of showing his admiration! Suwarrow was simply a Tartar of good family. When the deputation of Waldenses went to Turin for an audience with him at the door of the cistern palace, he returned the visit the next day, and civilly invited the deputation of the cistern palace, he returned the visit the next day, and civilly invited the deputation of the cistern palace, he returned the visit the next day, and civilly invited the deputation of the cistern palace, he returned the visit the next day, and civilly invited the deputation.

ence with him at the door of the cistern palace, he returned the visit the next day, and civilly invited the depatation to dine at 8 o'clock in the morning. He used to
break's st. without doubt, at midnight.

"In going at the dinner hour, says the chronicler
Appia, we were introduced into the hall of the staff,
where we found Col. Contanikow and the young
Frince Gorchavoff. These gentlemen spoke French
with a volubility which astounded me. Having been
admitted into the dining-room, we saw enter a little
old man in a white vest, d la keyserlitz, white trowsers
and a small black cap on his head, stockand a small black cap on his head, stock-ings, and boots down at heel. It was the ings, and boots down at beel. It was the Marshal. The Count Zuccato took my hand and pre-sented me. I wished to read in a full voice the act of sented me. I wished to read in a full voice the act of submission which we had given in writing, but he said:

Not necessary; I know all.' Then he embraced me, saying, 'Pace, amicizia e fratellanza;' (Peace, friendship and brotherhood)—almost precisely the Jacobia salute. I recalled the fact that this was the cruel general who had delivered over to fire and sword the faubourg of Prague at Warsaw. After that, the servant brought in a large glass of brandy which he gulped down. 'A moment after, the same servant entered, having a dozen big horse-radishes, with salt and oil. These Suwarrow munched with his toothless gums as These Suwarrow munched with his toothless gums as fast as if he had a young set of grinders. Then he came to me, put three in my left hand and gave me a glass of brandy. When we had finished our horse-radish, he said: 'Gentlemen, of what religion are you?'
Having told our faith, he turned toward an old Danish Having told our faith, he turned toward an old Danish general, saying, 'Pray for these geutlemen.' The general thereupon clasped his hands and began a prayer with much unction; but it seemed that Suwarrow did not like the style of it, for, putting his land on his arm, he interrupted him and began to recite one which the Danish general repeated word for word. The witnesses of this singular scene had as much as they could do to keep from laughing. When it was finished, the Marshal said, 'Now let us sit down to table.'" We here read a page torn from Jornandes, and we

We here read a page torn from Jornandes, and we perceive a new Attila in a new dress. And let no one believe that from Attila, to Suwarrow and Suwarrow to Gorchakoff, the Russian has gained much in civilization. He is always the Hun of olden times, a little scoured on the surface. He may borrow our arts, our industries, our fashions, our bocks, our actresses, our operas, our dancers, our bon-mots and our vandevilles; he has these things like a man who wears a nearly has horse-plair Russia and will be for a long. peruke, has horse-hair Russia, and will be for a long time the carnival of civilization. She has the mask and the contune—that is all, but she possesses neither

and the costume—that is all, but she possesses neither depth nor culture.

Lift up for an instant this borrowed gear, and what do you find underneath? An old toothles specter of barbarism, who gobbles for dinner a stick of horse-radish and swills a quart of brandy. In Siberia, was discovered an antedituvian elephant well-kept in a block of ice. The sun with difficulty broke this ice, and the elephant came out whole, hairy as a badger. With a little good will be might have stepped forth and walked majestically after the beard of the wandering Jew, with six thousand years of antiquity.

The Russian people are a little like the elephant escaped from we know not what nock of the pole into its territory. They would form a complete museum of all the infant States of the world from Communism to Serfdem. Thus De Maistre, god of owls, found this barbarism so satisfactory, that he desired to possess it at any cost, to hand over to the Jesuits for keeping.

Judge Bronson declines being the Hard Shell candidat, for Governor. On this head The National Democrate the organ of that party, makes the following state-

ments:

"Judge Brenson has reasons touching his private and personal business, independent of all political considerations, which compel him to return a negative answer; and he expresses a just surprise that the Convention did not see fit to respect his letter, expressly and plainly declining the nomination. He feels that no blame should be attached to him for any embarrasement or injury which may accrue to the party from his percemptory withdrawal, as he did all in his power to prevent such a misfortune. We knew that his letter to the Convention meant just what it said, and felt certain that he would adhere to his determination not to be caudidate."

DROUTH.-Martinsburgh, (Va.) Aug. 8-Corn is dried up beyond hope. Of grass, we speak of as a thing past. Cattle are suffering. Potatoes are nowhere. The weather s so hot and the earth so dry, that a little shower is licked

up without doing any good.

Indianapolis, Aug. 8-In Illinois and Indiana the latest accounts show no improvement in the best corn regions.

Bere we have had some rain lately. The corn crop, however, is badly injured. Between here and the Ohio River the corn on the slash land is very badly dried up. In Fountain County the corn is very much injured by the drouth, and some other crops ditto. In Knox County I hear of many fields that never will be harvested. It is thought by gentlemen just from Terre Haute that the crop of corn in the Wabash Valley will not exceed one-fourth the usual yield. Of sourse, there are no potatoes, where the drouth is the worst.

### APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

By and with the advice and consent of the Scoute.

Paschal Bequette of California to be Receiver of Public Moneye it Benecis, California, vice Charles Lorina, deceased Carland Hunt of Eentmacy, to be Apont for the Indians in Utab. R. H. Lansdale of Washington Territory, to be Agent for the Lorina in Washington Territory.

Apulla Jones of Indians, to be Agent for the Indians in Washington Territory.

tians in Weshington Territory.

Aprills Jenes of Indians, to be Agent for the Indians in Washington Territory.

With H. Emory of the United States army, to be Commissioner on the part of the United States of America, to ran the boundary on the part of the United States of the Mexican Republic, according to the treaty between the United States and the Mexican Republic, according to the treaty between the two nations entered into the 30th day of December, 1853.

Francis A. Chenowesth of the Territory of Washington, to be an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court in that Territory, vice Victor Musres, removed from Territory.

Francis Ent of South Carolina, to be Governor of the Territory of Nebrashs.

Charles H. Mason of Rhode Island, to be Socretary of the Territory of Washington.

Charles H. States of North Carolina, to be Minister Resident of John A Wheeler of North Carolina, to be Minister Resident of the United States to Nicaragua.

John L. Marling of Tennessee, to be Minister Resident of the

Is Prison for Drat.—The Wobern Journal says that there is a poor debtor in the Cambridge jail who has been there since last April, from inability to pay a claim of \$23, made against him by a lawyer of Botton. The debtor has a wife and four children in destitute circumstances.

Canala of Sayarana and Canala and Canala and Sayarana and Sayaran

CENSUS OF SELLWASSEE COUNTY, MICH.—A recent census of this County shows an increase over the counts of 1850 of nearly 2,500 innabitants. The last three con-cuses are as follows: 1840, 2,103; 1850, 5,230; 1854, 7,451.